

droits respectifs des deux couronnes en Amérique," (Paris, 1755). The Treaty is there stated to have been concluded at London, on the 16th November, 1686, but no mention is made of the ratification at Versailles. The names attached are those of Barillon d'Amoncourt, Jeffreys, C. Rochester, Sunderland, P. Middleton and Godolphin. In Charlevoix, the extract from the King's letter gives the date of the Treaty as the 13th of September, 1686, but it is not probable that Barillon would have negotiated two Treaties, so near in point of time to each other, with the same object in view. The date of the Treaty, in the Foreign Office, agrees with that given in the Memoirs just quoted.

In the same work, and at page 89, is a "Traité provisionnel concernant l'Amérique entre le Roi de France et le Roi d'Angleterre," signed at Whitehall the 1-11 Dec., 1687, by Barillon d'Amoncourt, Dussion de Bonrepas, Comes de Sunderland, Comes de Middleton, and Godolphin. It is in French and Latin, and is the instrument agreed upon after the deliberations of the Commissioners acting under the Treaty of 1686.

These Treaties, with extracts of such parts as specially relate to New York, are referred to in the Colonial History of New York, vol. 3., pp. 504 to 510, and will be found summarized in Mr. Charles Lindsey's "Investigation of the Unsettled Boundaries of Ontario" (Toronto, 1873).

I can find no account of any settlement having been arrived at, in accordance with this Treaty. The Transactions contain, however, evidence of the claims set up by the French and by the Hudson's Bay Company, respectively, to the territories in question, according to their views at that period, and will be found published in full, with all the peculiarities of spelling, &c., in note C.

It is not probable that any additional light can be thrown on the results of the Treaty of Utrecht, so far as the determination of boundaries is concerned, than what is already known. The maps in the Public Record Office in London are few in number and unimportant in character, and throw no distinct light upon the subject, so far as I could see. There seem to have been two attempts made to come to a settlement under the Treaty of Utrecht, one which broke off about 1719, the other begun in 1750, chiefly, it would appear, for the purpose of settling the boundaries of Acadia, closed, so far as documents show, about 1756, without any definite result being reached. Of the four volumes, with the proceedings of the French and British Commissioners, referring to the last attempt, the first contains the papers respecting Acadia and the Island of St. Lucia, with a map showing the proposed limits of Acadia. The second volume contains public Acts and Treaties concerning America in general; the third, the papers in support of the claims to St. Lucia, and the fourth the last *memoires* respecting Acadia, and a *memoire* of the French Commissioners, concerning the Island of Tobago, with a map showing the British claims up to, but not beyond, 48° north latitude.